THE FIRE RECORD.

Burning of Savannah's Only Cotton-Mill-Loss Estimated at About \$130,000. SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9 .- The Savannah cotton-mill was burned this afternoon. The fire started in the "mule" room a little after 3 o'clock. It is supposed that the fire started from a heated spindle, and in an hour nothing but the walls of the building were left. The employes barely had time to escape through the windows. The engineer was in the engine-room, next to where the fire started, and attempted to unreel the hose, but was driven out by the intense heat and the flames, which leaped from room to room and covered the entire building. Between eighty and one hundred employes were in the building, but all escaped. The factory consisted of two buildings, separated by a narrow lane, through which the employes got into the street. The firemen played on the building from all sides, but the flames spread with such rapidity that they were unable to get control or even to check them. The mill was built in 1870 at a cost, with machinery, of \$150,000. It had a capacity of 10.000 spindles, and was the only mill of the kind in Savannah. It was owned by John Flannery, and was operated under lease by L. N. Warfield. The total loss on the building, machinery and stock is \$100,000. The insurance is \$49,000, in the following companies: Norwich

and stock is \$100,000. The insurance is \$49,000, in the following companies: Norwich
Union, \$5,000; Lancashire Fire, \$5,000;
North British and Mercantile. \$10,000;
Georgia Home, \$7,000: Connecticut, \$2,000;
Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$2,500;
Rochester Geman, \$2,500; Scottish Union
and National, \$2,500; Merchants' of Newark,
\$2,500; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$5,000;
Hartford Fire, \$2,500; Macon Fire Insurance Company, \$2,500.

During the progress of the fire in the
mills, a row of tenement-houses on the opposite side of the street caught fire and
eight houses were burned. The loss on the
tenements and to the occupants will approximate \$30,000 upon which there was but
\$5,000 insurance.

150 feet long by 50 feet wide, and another of the same length, two and one-half stories high, on Lowell street, the two being connected by a wooden building 150 feet long. Between the two main buildings were five tracks, and the whole was covered by one large roof. The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock, among some cotton. The buildings were filled with an almost The buildings were filled with an almost indescribable variety of general merchandise, including a large quantity of oil, vitriol, etc., and the frequent explosions served alike to intimidate the firemen and cause the rapid spread of the flames. Standing on the tracks within the structure were thirty to forty freight cars, many of them loaded, and all were destroyed before they could be removed to a place of safety. A portion of the larger building was used as a grain elevator, and here were stored from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels here were stored from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain, besides a large quantity of flour. The fire is still burning, though entirely under control, and it will probably be many hours before the firemen's work is completed. Part of the books of the company were destroyed, but many were saved, while a large quantity of way-bills and other papers were saved in a damaged con-dition. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss or insurance, but the officials affirm that the loss will at least aggregate \$500,000, upon which there is considerable in-

Other Fires.

Columbus, Ind., April 9.—At an early hour this morning a stable belonging to Joe Condon, and located in a thickly settled portion of the city, was set on fire by an incendiary. The electric fire-alarm signal failed to work, and before an alarm could be sent in calling out the department, the flames had been communicated to six other barns and stables, all of which were destroyed, together with their contents. The property was owned by Joseph Condon, Wells Essex, Mrs. Thomas, Hogue heirs and Ward Sulmond. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, with only \$100 insurance, which is held by Mrs. Thomas. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—The Louisville Bridge and Iron Company's machine-shops were destroyed by fire at midnight last night, causing a less of \$90,000. The shops were a one-story corrugated-iron building about four hundred feet in length. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, but before the fire department could arrive the flames had gained such headway that the building was destroyed. A great deal of valuable machinery was ruined. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

New York, April 9 .- A fire that caused a good deal of excitement on account of the rapidity with which it spread, the inability of the engine companies to obtain a sufficient supply of water, and its occurrence in Newspaper Row, a thickly populated neighborhood, broke out this morning in the basement of 33 Park Row, occupied as a restaurant by C. W. Brecht. Two alarms were sent out, and in half an hour the flames were extinguished. The loss will flames were extinguished. The loss will

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Fire at Princeton, Ky., yesterday, burned four new buildings, the most valuable in town, together with five stocks of goods and much office furniture. Total loss, \$50,000; insur-

MANSFIELD, O., April 9 .- St. Peter's Catholic Church burned to-day. Loss, \$40,000.

New Thing in Divorce. BALTIMORE, April 9.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., stated that Frederick Winsor, formerly superintendent of the fire department in that town, had eloped with a Mrs. Garrett, leaving a wife and four children. The dispatch says further that the couple had left on the steamer Caspian for Baltimore. The Caspian reached Locust Point this morning, with the couple aboard. No sooner did she touch the pier than they went ashore and disappeared, leaving no word of where they were going. The man went ashore and disappeared, leaving no word of where they were going. The man strenuously denied that the affair was an elopement. When a few days out from St. Johns he went to the chief engineer of the vessel and showed him a paper constituting what the engineer believed to be a legal separation from his wife. The terms of the paper are that the man shall give the wife \$200 in return for the surrender of all her claims upon him as husband. Her acceptance of this proposition, duly signed, follows, and such an agreement, the man said, is sufficient to constitute a divorce under the provincial laws. At any rate, when on the provincial laws. At any rate, when, on landing, he displayed the paper to a man who challenged him, he was permitted to go free without further molestation. On board the ship the man and the woman oc-cupied intermediate cabin berths, and during the day were much together on deck. The man said that the woman was in his service, and that he intended to marry her as soon as he landed. The man appeared to be thirty-eight years of age, was tall, and weighed about 180. The woman was thirty-five, and had a pleasant face. She had two children with her, a boy and a girl aged respectively about six and eight girl, aged respectively about six and eight

The Wilson-Reber Row. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 9.—The recent affair between Governor Wilson and editor Reber, of this city, has been the subject of wide comment, and a distorted account of the facts has been circulated. Careful inquiry by a correspondent has elicited the following story: "The Governor, who had been assailed by Reber in the latter's paper, attacked the editor, who was standing in attacked the editor, who was standing in the doorway of Nutter's store. Reber retreated, and, as the Governor followed, Nutter interfered and forbade any disturbance in his establishment. Governor Wilson at once withdrew, but Nutter did not offer violence or make any movement in that direction. A crowd gathered, in the presence of which Nutter indulged in some threatening language, to which the Governor paid no attention. He was not struck, he was not ejected from the premises, and the first intimation to that effect was in the published account above mentioned.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—Hoboken car No. 145 was struck, this morning, at the Grove-street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad, by a drill engine. Four men were severely injured, two dangerously so, and a dozen others were cut by flying glass, etc. The car halted at the crossing as the gates were being dropped for an incoming train.

Was expressed at the time, but nothing more was thought of it until a few days ago, when one of the students discovered that Bradshaw had taken his speech almost bodily from an oration delivered by Mr. Harry Hyde, of Beloit, Wis., who took second place in the interstate contest, held at Greecastle last spring. The students have prepared a testimonial to the faculty, setting forth the above facts.

This announcement caused great excite-Street-Car Struck by an Engine.

It is customary for the gateman to begin to raise the gates as the train is passing, so as to have as little delay as possible to pedestrians and vehicles. The gateman failed, however, to notice a drill engine was going out on the west-bound rails. As soon as the gates were up the car moved on. The horses had just got beyond the west-bound tracks as the drill engine hit the car just back of the front platform, and threw the car half way round, so that it stood parallel with the rails. The forward part of the car was demolished. The driver and two men on the front platform were tossed into the street head foremost, and one man was caught and squeezed in the wreck. Two were so dangerously hurt that they were sent to the hospital. They are Henry Bock and Thomas H. Spurr. Charles Erickson, of Hoboken, had his scalp almost torn off. The driver had his leg broken and was badly hurt internally. The injuries of the others were trifling. John Daly, the gateman, was arrested. It is customary for the gateman to begin to man, was arrested.

Mason, Ia., April 9.—Robert Shideler and wife were driving to town, yesterday, when a spark from Shideler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and, as the wind was blowing a stiff gale, she was enveloped in flames in an instant. Terror stricken, she jumped from the buggy on one side and her husband on the other. He did all in his power to quench the flames, but to no avail. The grass took fire around them, and Mrs. Shideler was completely enveloped in a fiery shroud and died before her husband's eyes. Shideler's hands were burned to the bone. He was brought to town and his wounds dressed, but it is feared his hands will have to be amputated. He is nearly crazy from the shock of his wife's death and his own pain, and his physicians say he may die. The family is one of the oldest in the county, having been here for thirty years. Mrs. Shideler was sixty-five years old and her husband seventy. Horrible Results of a Spark from a Pipe.

Hilton's Dealings with Mrs. Stewart. Posite side of the street caught fire and eight houses were burned. The loss on the tenements and to the occupants will approximate \$30,000 upon which there was but \$5,000 insurance.

Freight-Houses Burned.

Boston, April 9.—The freight-houses of the Boston & Lowell division of the Boston & Maine railroad were destroyed early this evening, only a portion of the walls remaining. The structures consisted of a three and one-half story brick building, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, and another

NEW YORK, April 9.—A book-keeper named Hopkins was to-day examined in the Stewert will case concerning Mrs. Stewart's accounts at the store. One entry showed that a black silk waist for Miss Hughes, one for Miss Hilton and one for Mrs. Hilton had been charged to the account of Mrs. Stewart. The purchases were made for mourning, just after A. T. Stewart's death. The witness said this disposition was made under Judge Hilton's written directions, on the back of the bill, "Charge to C. M. S., per Grand Union Hotel account." Hopkins said Mrs. Stewart's bills were rendered about twice a year, and she was allowed a discount if they were paid within thirty NEW YORK, April9 .- A book-keeper named discount if they were paid within thirty days, but they seldom were. A real estate broker said the Stewart building, as it now stood, was worth \$3,000,000. This estimate he based on the total rental, which is

Trains Collide in a Dangerous Place. Los Angeles, Cal., April 9.-The westbound, overland passenger train on the At-lantic & Pacific railroad arrived here many hours late, having been in collision on Sunday afternoon with the east-bound pas-Sunday afternoon with the east-bound passenger train, near Peach Springs, Ariz., 109 miles beyond the Needles. The trains, drawn by two engines each, met on a sharp curve on a high embankment, and came together with a fearful crash, demolishing the engines and throwing them down a bank into a stream, and carrying three or four cars with them. One engineer jumped on the wrong side and fell down a rocky steep eighty feet. He was fearfully bruised and internally injured. The rest of the train men and passengers escaped serious injury, but were badly shaken up. A laborer stealing a ride on the platform next to the tender was crushed to death. to the tender was crushed to death.

Where Preachers Are Not to Be Trifled With. NAVASOTA, Tex., April 9.—Two ministers of the gospel in this city were actively concerned in tragedies on Sunday. Rev. R. K. Lawson, a minister engaged in promulgating the gospel, shot and killed a negro named Daniel McLeod, who had stolen several articles from him. The second tragedy occurred near Yarborough Station. The Rev. Hall Miller was conducting Sunday-school, and while praying, an intoxicated man named Purchard entered the school and disturbed the meeting. There was an altercation between the preacher and the disturber, and the Rev. Mr. Miller went home. He returned with a shotgun and fired the contents into Purchard's side kill ing him instantly. The dead man was NAVASOTA, Tex., April 9 .- Two ministers killing him instantly. The dead man was possessed of great bodily strength and was

A Bellicose City Council.

Paris, Tex., April 9.—There has been bad feeling existing between Mayor Woldridge and some of the members of the Council for some time. Last night, in discussing the water-works question, the Mayor insinuated that Alderman Allen was implicated in a questionable transaction. This brought that gentleman to his feet, and the lie was promptly given to the statement. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Blows were passed, but the interference of the city marshal and bystanders soon quieted things. This morning the city attorney filed a complaint against the men, and both were fined by the recorder. The affair has created much talk and more disgust, and a general verdict that a new

11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members, and 49,302 children under eight years of age—a total Mormon popula-tion of 153,911. The number of marriages for six months, ending April 6, 1889, was 530; births, 3,754; new members, 488; excom-munications, 113. Cannon said that many young men were leaving the Territory to take up land elsewhere. The Saints, he said, had been called together to build up Zion, and this scattering must be stopped.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The weather was beautiful to-day, the track fast and the attendance very light.

First Race—Three furlongs. Hopeful won;
Onsrad second, Watterson third. Time, :37. Second Race—Six furlongs. Stuart won; Lucy Howard second, Los Webster third. Time, 1:16. Third Race-One mile and seventy yards.

Jim Williams won by a length; California second, Pell Mell third. Time, 1:48 3-4. Fourth Race—Half a mile. Fairy Queen won; Mollie Williams second, Hildegard third. Time, :50 3-4.

Flight of "Brass Monkey" Hoyt's Treasurer. Boston, April 9.—B. F. Trewolf, treasurer of Hoyt's Brass Monkey Company, has disappeared, and Mr. Hoyt believes he has taken with him the proceeds of their two weeks' engagement at the Park Theater, amounting to \$5,000. Trewolf was last seen at the theater about 4 P. M., yesterday, but since that hour his whereabouts has been unknown. An examination of his accounts unknown. An examination of his accounts shows several discrepancies, he having taken credit for the payment of several bills which prove to be still unsettled. Trewolf is but twenty-seven years of age. There is said to be a woman in the case.

The New Comet. MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., April 9 .- Ap approximate orbit of the comet discovered here, March 31, by Mr. Barnard, has been computed by Professor Schuebele. It is probable that this comet will become seven or eight times as bright as at present, with a distance from the sun of about four millions of miles. On May 26 next it should be carfully observed. The sky is now cloudy here.

Steamship News. MOVILLE, April 9.-Arrived: Devonia, from New York. NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived: Egyptian Monarch, Greece, from London; Ethiopia,

from Glasgow. That Charge of Plagiarism. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The following item appeared in the Sunday issue of the Journal: On the 12th of February last the students of Franklin College held a contest in oratory, to select their representative to the State contest.

Among the contestants was Archie H. Bradshaw, of Evanston, Ill., who had for his subject,
"Our Constitution's Defender." The judges awarded him third place, thus entitling him to a delegateship to the State Oratorical Association. Much dissettle action with this decision. tion. Much dissatisfaction with this decision want to make Boulanger dictator of France was expressed at the time, but nothing more was

ment among the students. President Stott stated that no testimonial of accusation, nor any intimation of one, had been presented the faculty, and that the charge doubtless was false. Mr. Bradshaw dedoubtless was false. Mr. Bradshaw de-manded an investigation. In faculty meet-ing, to-day, the orations in question were carefully compared. While both treated along the same line of thought, Mr. Brad-shaw had given credit where he had taken from the other. The orations must, of ne-cessity, have been similar, as they were bi-ographical (Webster's Life and Achieve-ments.) Mr. Bradshaw had been guilty of violating, unintentionally, some laws of literary usage by using the quotation marks, when he copied the thought, but changed the wording. The following is the testimony of the faculty:

While we recognize that Mr. Bradshaw has violated some of the laws of literary usages, after a full canvas of all the facts we are of the opinion that he is not wholly guilty of intentional

plagiarism.

For the faculty:

J. W. Moncrief, Secretary.

Ideat, son of J. V. J. W. Moncrief, Secretary.

Mr. Bradshaw is the eldest son of J. W. Bradshaw, and is widely known in this city. He is but eighteen years of age, and in four years has taken six of the regular college courses. He is an enthusiastic member of the Webster Society, so widely known for its anti-"frat." principles. The only fraternity in the college for young men is the Phi Delta Theta. In their struggle for maintenance they have been compelled to admit quantity rather than quality, until the present management is made up of men almost devoid of principle. Mr. Bradshaw has now established the fact that members of the "frat.," with allies, have attempted more than once to steal his oration, at one time having a bunch of have attempted more than once to steal his oration, at one time having a bunch of keys; again, taking some small articles from the house down stairs. It is an admitted fact that the base charge above was hatched among defeated Phis, in order to put Mr. Bradshaw out as delegate, and to put in some member of that fraternity. The act is condemned by the honest and conscientious of all factions. Many think Mr. Bradshaw deserved second place rather than third.

HAZLITT ALVA CUPPY. INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.

A HOME RULER'S VIEWS.

Samuel Storey, M. P., Says the Unionists Will Be Wiped Out at the Next Election. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Hon. Samuel Storey, a leading member of the British Parliament, and a friend of Henry Phipps, jr., arrived in the city last evening from California, where he spent the winter. Mr. Phipps met him at the pot, and escorted him to his home in Allegheny. Mr. Storey is an old friend of Mr. Carnegie, and was with the coaching Mr. Carnegie, and was with the coaching party last summer in England. He then met Mr. Blaine, and, before he returns to England in company with Messrs. Carnegie and Phipps, he will call on the President and Secretary of State at Washington. He entertained the coaching party at his home in Sunderland. Mr. Storey will leave for Washington to-day. He is a tall, handsome man, easy to interview, and seems to carry with him more than the average amount of the milk of human kindness. It is more of such men that Parnell and the is more of such men that Parnell and the Irish people need to defend them in the English House. In an interview at the depot last night Mr. Storey said:

"I am a Radical in politics; that is, I belong to the extreme wing of the Liberal party. I flatter myself that I am one of the original five members who fought for

party. I flatter myself that I am one of the original five members who fought for home rule. I remember well, in 1881, what bitter stings and slurs Sir Vernon-Harcourt cast at us in the House of Commons. Even Gladstone himself, who was then a Co-ercionist, was very bitter when we crossed his path or opposed him. Now Gladstone has become the champion of the home-rule cause, and Harcourt is a stanch supporter. 'Tis ever so; the great men acknowledge a wrong and try to right it. "I always claimed that the principle that

"I always claimed that the principle that a nation shall not dictate how it shall be governed is radically unjust, and this is why I contend for the rights of Ireland. Balfour is personally a clever man, of some ability. He carries out a policy boldly and defiantly; but Balfour is not to be blamed. He is not responsible for the nasty things he does. The laws he enforces are bad, and should never have been passed. We want to have them effaced from the statute books just as soon as we can. The We want to have them effaced from the statute books just as soon as we can. The time is not far distant when home rule for Ireland will triumph. The government may be dissolved by law in 1891; at least not later than 1892, and it may be that we will force the Ministry to resign and restore Gladstone to power before that time. The cause is gaining ground, and we will wipe out the Unionist vote at the polls. We propose to elect Liberals in their stead. Chamberlain is hedging, and would like to come back into the fold; but we don't want him. We will soon knock the props from under the Unionist contingent. Chamberlain and a few of the leaders who are well established in their districts will be elected; but on the next appeal to the country their followers will be defeated. My district of Sunderland sends me to Par-My district of Sunderland sends me to Parliament to uphold what is just, and my constituents have indorsed my course.

"Yes, I know Patrick Egan has been recognized by President Harrison. It is doubtless to be taken as a compliment for his great work in behalf of his countrymen.

Mr. Egan is an honest, fearless man, and I never believed the lies that were told about "No, I don't believe Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the new minister to Washington, is to be recalled in a short time. We don't need

ministers anyhow in this age of telegraphs and telephones. They are entirely useless." WASHINGTON AS A SUITOR

His Unsuccessful Appeals Before He Won the Hand of Widow Custis. Richmond Dispatch.

The letter, of which the following is copy, yellow with age and worn apart at the edge of the folds, is in the possession of Gov. Lee. It is a missive in which Wash-ing speaks of love, and it goes to show what is well known to history, that he who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen" was not a ladies' favorite. It was written when Washington

According to many accounts, this modest youth made three attempts before he could get a lady to accept him. It is said that he in vain addressed Miss Bettie Fantleroy, Miss Mary Cary Ambler, and Miss Lucy Grimes, and finally found success and happiness, too, in his courtship of the widow Custis.

The Father of his Country, as he turned out to be, imposing as was his character and presence, was rather a solemn-looking personage, and at the date when Miss Fantleroy declined his attentions was long and lean and red from open-air life and ex-ercise as a surveyor and Indian hunter; but he had been bred in excellent society, and was a well-mannered, courteous, and gentle man, though if he was at that age what most youths are his feet and hands stuck out with too much bigness and prominence. His hair approached a shade not very far removed from sandiness.

Whether this letter was to the father or some other near relative of the girl; whether Washington ever renewed his suit, as he wrote he would do, and what became of his

lady love, are all interesting questions. May 20, 1752. Sir—I should have been down long before this, but my business in Fredericksburg detained me somewhat longer than I expected, and immedi-ately upon my return from thence I was taken with a violent pleurisy, which has reduced me with a violent pleurisy, which has reduced me very low, but purpose as soon as I recover my strength to walt on Miss Bettie in hopes of a reconsideration of the former cruel sentence, and to see if I cannot obtain a decision in my favor. I have inclosed a letter to her, which I should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it. I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family, and that I am, Sir, y'r most ob'd't, humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

G. WASHINGTON. William Fantleroy, senior, esq., in Richmond. No Reduction in Their Staple Beverage.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. This story respecting the price of beer in Cincinnati, which in various shapes is traveling about the country, was the basis of a foolish April-fool joke. There has been no reduction in the price of beer, which has for years been five cents a glass, or five glasses for a quarter, but it is said that there has been a great improvement in the quality of the beverage.

France's Dictator Factory.

New York Telegram. It was a wise old personage who said that if you want to make a small man big, persecute him. To this might be added, if you keep him in exile till the volcanic French people get up to the boiling point and pull him back in a triumphial car.

E. C. Lilard, a prominent farmer and horse-trader of Lawrenceburg, Ky., hanged himself in his barn, Sunday night. Busi-ness reverses are believed to have been the

STORIES ABOUT BOOTH.

Incidents in the Life of the Great Tragedian Behind the Scenes and at His Homeside. Chas, W. Hows, in New York Graphic.

The first time my attention was called towards Edwin Booth's predilection for smoking was during the period of his management of the theater which bore his name. I was a frequent visitor behind the scenes, and there was not a cozier or more charmingly restful place in town than Edwin Booth's dressing-room between the acts. Just before the actor came off the stage his dresser would always fill for him a pipe of tobacco, and it was a pleasant sight to see the blue clouds floating over the head and around the sable garments of Hamlet, as they mingled with the smoke from your cigar, for there were always cigars and other creature comforts on the sideboard for the favored guests who were always welcome. If the time of his absence from the stage were of the shortest duration the big meerchaum pipe would be lighted and the tragedian would take solid comfort in it. comfort in it.

comfort in it.

There was a little trick in this dressingroom, too, which showed Edwin Booth's
playful nature and entrapped many an unwary person. On the floor there was a footstool upon which was a handsomely embroidered representation of the bust of
Shakspeare. After you had entered and
lighted your cigar, this footstool was invitingly pushed toward you. If you
chanced to place your foot upon it there
was an imitation cyclone. The tragedian
towered in mimic wrath and inveighed
against you for the desecration you had
committed in so degrading the memory of
the immortal bard, and by the time you had
become thoroughly ashamed of yourself
and felt small enough to creep through a
knot-hole and pull the hole in after you,
knot and all, there would be a merry laugh
and you would realize how you had been
fooled.

There was always an air of pleasantry to those who were fortunate enough to get within the charmed circle that was hidden within the charmed circle that was hidden from the outer world by the green cartain. There was one very funny incident on the first night of the revival of "Hamlet." It was about the time that Fechter was playing the character of the melancholy Dane in a blonde wig and Booth conceived the idea of putting all the characters, except his own, in the same style of headgear. Blanche De Bar, who was Ophelia, had tresses of raven hue. All the accessories were of the most elaborate description and among them was a lay figure of the luckless daughter of Polonius to be used in the grave-yard scene. For some inexplicable reason the property man, in making this figure, had given it a headmaking this figure, had given it a headcovering of black. It was not until the night of the first performance, when it was too late to rectify the mistake, that it was discovered. There was general consternation, but it was dispelled by Will Chapman, then the call-boy of the theater and now one of the most successful stage-managers in the country, who, looking sorrowfully at the prostrate figure, exclaimed in doleful tones: "She was a blonde, but, heaven rest her soul, she's dyed!"

The same pleasant feeling that always permeated his theatre extends into the home life of Edwin Booth. He is essentially a domestic man, and attached to his domestic lares and penates. At the time when Long Branch was more of a theatrical colony than it is now there was no cottage where there was more generous hospitality nor more of the actual feeling of home than at that of Edwin Booth. His good nature covering of black. It was not until the

at that of Edwin Booth. His good nature was sorely taxed, however, for strangers would come and picnic on his grounds, and it was no uncommon thing for some of them to come to the door and ask for him, them to come to the door and ask for him, although they were complete strangers, for the purpose of looking at the popular tragedian. His daughter, Edwina, then as now, the very apple of his eye, came into the library one evening while I was calling and had a cause of complaint. At this time Edwina was the happy possessor of a pony, which she road with fearless grace. Like her father, she had been greatly pestered by the strangers within the gates, and that day one of them had engaged her in conversation as she was cantering out of the grounds and asked her the name of her pet. She was somewhat flushed as she came into the room, and after bestowing a came into the room, and after bestowing a caress upon her father she related the incident, and concluding with a pretty little moue, said:

"She wanted to know whether I called him Hamlet, or Romeo, or Richelieu. Now, papa, what shall I call him? Give me some nice, romantic name."

The actor puffed tranquilly at his pipe for a moment or two, and then with a quizzical solution of the call of the zical glance at Launt Thompson, the sculptor, who was his guest at the time, and

myself, replied:
"Well, darling, we'll get a real, nice, romantic name for him. We'll call him

And Buster the pony remained from that time onward. People who see Edwin Booth on the stage or on the street are apt to regard him as a

cold and introspective man, but, on the contrary, there are few men in the profession who possess a kindlier heart or more gentle temperament. At the time of the memorable one hundred nights' run of "Hamlet" at the Winter Garden, he was the idel of every young woman of the town. He was the Montague of the hour, and Kyrle Bellew, in the wildest flights of his imagination, never had so many admirers. Now let me show you the manliness of

He had frequently observed as he came from the theater after the performance a young girl, richly dressed, who stood by the stage door and gazed rapturously upon him as he stepped into his carriage. One night he stopped and spoke to her. Her story was this. She had seen and fallen in love with him. Her parents were wealthy, and she had come to the theater night after night, on the excuse that she was going out to visit friends. She wanted to become an actress, so that she might act with him. What did Booth do? He learned

from her the name of her parents and their address, and then inviting her to step into his carriage gave the driver instructions where to drive. The girl was in a transport of delight. By and by, the carriage stopped. The actor opened the door and assisted his companion to alight. She was at her own home! Booth mounted the steps, rang the bell, and, calling up the parents of the girl, told them her story and advised them to keep a close eye on her in the future.

These are not the methods of the modern theater "mashers," but it must be remem-bered that Edwin Booth is, and always has been, intuitively and emphatically, a man. There is a wide distinction between the

Some day, when the story of the inner life of Edwin Booth is written, it will be found to be sprinkled over with incidents of kindness, gentleness and generosity. The public recognize him as the master of his art. There are some who know him as the master of goodness.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Visit to the Exposition Buildings Reveals Novel Features—The Foreign Sections. Lucy Hooper's Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

I visited yesterday, by special permission as a Paris correspondent, the vast works of the Universal Exhibition. The great wonder-palace is now one immense bee-hive, swarming with workmen, but bearing signs of such advanced preparation as gives good hopes of its thorough completion at the date fixed for the inauguration—namely, the 5th of May. But if it is ready at that time, that will be a circumstance un-heard of in the annals of universal exhi-

bitions all the world over.

Of course, it is hard to form any idea of creation from chaos, but recalling my vague remembrances of my first visit to the Exhibition in 1878, when it was still in the same unfinished condition, I should say that this, its successor, was much more magnificent and incomparably better arranged. The Fine Arts pavilion is a superb building, with an imposing dome glowing on the exterior with gold and colors. The on the exterior with gold and colors. The foreign section presents, it is true, no such picturesque and interesting detail as that afforded eleven years ago by the Street of the Nations; but it is splendidly adorned on the exterior with a deep cornice, where nude figures of children in white stucco, relieved against a golden background, uphold at intervals square placards, each inscribed with the name of a city in gold and colors, and surmounted with the city's coat of arms. The effect of this broad, massive cornice, glowing with gold and brilliant hues like a mediaval illumination, is exceedingly gorgeous. val illumination, is exceedingly gorgeous. The French departments are mostly well under way. That of manufactures is very beautiful in decoration, a curious effect being produced by heavy cords in crimson red and white, hung in festoons along the edge of the cornice, and with great tassels pendant at intervals, which extend from one end of the building to the other. From the floor these cords and tassels look to the observer as though made of silk, but that can hardly be. The borders of the ceilings are adorned with the names of the

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artices exhibited, painted in square spaces. In other departments the names thus inscribed are those of French or foreign cities. There has been some objection made to the colors used for the iron framework, as being too garish, but that, I think, is a mistake, as gay colors are necessary to prevent these long galleries from looking dusky and dreary. The prevailing hue is a bright robin's-egg blue, with the intervening spaces painted in old-rose pink. This combination alternates with dark green, relieved with lines of red and white against a background of pale brown. The different departments have each in the interior and LEONARD, JOHN R. : : : : Ætna Building

departments have each, in the interior, an arched doorway, with the number and name of the group of exhibits which lies beyond it inscribed on the arch in gilt and name of the group of exhibits which lies beyond it inscribed on the arch in gilt letters. These doorways form a conspicuous feature, being elaborately ornamented and splendid in gold and colors. The decoration of the central dome is nearly completed. The design is the signs of the Zodiac, in shades of bistre brown on a ground of gold, besprinkled with a trefoil-shaped design in white, outlined with blue.

I made my way with some difficulty to the Department of the United States. Nothing to be seen there as yet, except the decoration of the ceiling, painted above the cornice with the names of the different States, Texas and Nevada occupying a place to themselves at the end of the long building. Piles of boxes occupied the floor, and a fresh lot had just arrived and was being unloaded from the cars that had been pushed along the rails from the outside. Italy, next to the United States in point of position, is still a wilderness. Worse still is the department of Holland, whose only token of occupation is the name of the kingdom inscribed in black paint upon the bare whitewashed wall. Austria is progressing rapidly, and already makes a brave show with fluttering flags and multitudinous show-cases. But the furthest advanced of all the foreign countries in the way of preparation, as was the case, too, in 1878, is Great Britain. Although not officially represented, the nations ruled over by Queen Victoria will make a grand display, to judge by these preliminary arrangements. Already the department has BRUSH ELECTRIC CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

judge by these preliminary arrangements. Already the department has assumed shape and form. Long lines of show-cases, throngs of workmen, wellfinished decorations, coats of arms, mag-nificent in gilding and painting, the banner of St. George on every side, and systemati-cally-arranged lines of packing-cases only awaiting the arrival of their owners to yield up their contents to be transferred to the shelves already waiting for them—such is the aspect of the English section to-day. easant leature, and a novel one as well, is the arrangement of the restaurants, wine shops, etc. They are to occupy the outside of the main building back of

the wide piazza like the porch of an American watering-place hotel, which extends along the entire front of the edifice. So the weary, and hungry, and thirsty visitors will have ample room wherein to take a glass of beer or an ice, or even more solid refreshments. in the open air during the warm summer days, well sheltered, meanwhile, from either sun or storm. But I regret to learn that the kitchens of two of these retaurants threaten with a positive danger the gal-lery of French pictures. Their kitch-ens have been installed just underneath that gallery, and the fine arts jury for the exhibition, headed by Meissonier and Bouguereau, are entering a protest against any such arrangement. In view of it, the insurance companies are demanding 8 per cent. to insure the pictures, a tax that falls heavily on the painters that are doing their best to make this division of the exhibi-

tion a success. THE POSTMASTER'S PHILOSOPHY.

He Was a Partisan Until the November Frost Came, and Then Became a Reformer. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

"I am stuck on you," remarked the post-age stamp to the envelope, and the attach-ment being mutual they went away together under the same name. This was handed in by a reformed postmaster, the sands of whose life are nearly run out. So is the postmaster. Indeed, it is quite likely that he will be run out first. It is manifest destiny: This is the state of man in civil-service times;

Yesterday he got in; to-day he putteth on More frills than an imported tenor, and puts The tender leaves of hope, and a new calling-Bearing the blazonry of office, with a monogram Wreathing the new initials that oft grace him, Even as snow in harvest. To-morrow blossoms.

Most frequently upon the nose,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon it;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
A white November frost; a cold, cold day for And when he thinks, good easy man, that he is For another term, and hath put up Much money on the State and county canvass, And thinks his loyalty unto the party Hath set his stakes a little tighter,

A new administration knocketh at the door, And asks to see the books and have the money And then he finds his name is Dennis. Vain pomp and glory of the other side, he hates

ye.

He feels his heart new opened, and believes
In civil-service rules while he is in.
That's business. O, how wretched
Is that poor citizen who with both hands and lips
Hangs like grim death to the unfeeling dugs
Of the administration;
There is, between the full meal he aspires to,
And the bleak blasts that sweep the desert wild,
More slips and chances than do lurk unseen
In the unopened mysteries of the jackpot.
And when he does go out, he goes like Lucifer;
Which is a gentle way of saying that Which is a gentle way of saying that He goes out like the —"Copy, sir!" Ah, here he is himself, good sooth.

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